FEBRUARY 19, 1789. THE NUMBER 343.

Virginia Gazette

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

A JOURNEY through LIFE.

ONE of the oldeſt compariſons of human life, is to a JOURNEY. As we are aſſured by Logicians, that a compariſon is not juſt unleſs it holds in many particulars. I cannot help thinking, that this compariſon may be reckoned juſt upon that account, for it will hold good in almoſt every circumſtance we can recollect which is incident to the travellers. The misfortune, however, is, that it has not obtained general credit from mankind, and that the greater part of men look upon this world as their "abiding place."

Whoever has travelled, knows, that at his firſt ſetting out, he is filled with a multitude of pleaſing hopes and expectations; every little object awakens his curioſity, and gratifies it, he purſues forward with eagerneſs, and his health and ſpirits enable him to ſurmount trifling difficulties; great ones he is not yet expoſed to; the Sun, that diſpenſes its cheerful light, ſeems to ſhine for him only; and viciſſitudes of ſeaſon afford him delight, as preſenting Nature in all her various ſhapes

The outſet, however, which may be compared to YOUTH is quickly over; our pace begins to ſlacken; we look more attentively round us; what we formerly inſpected only with the eye, becomes more intimately an object of concern to the other ſenſes; what we before took for granted, we now examine by reaſon; unacquainted with the length of our journey, we begin now to conſider how ſoon the ſcanty pittance with which we ſet out may be exhauſted, and we turn our minds to a proviſion for the future. We are fairly ſet out on our journey; there is no turning back, no delay to be admitted—Our fellow travellers, with whom we ſet out, all agreed to conduct us but a journey's length, and then leave us to ourſelves. We cannot blame them; they ſet us on the road, gave us directions how to travel, and ſupplied us with money to bear our expences, until we ſhould be able to provide for ourſelves—But we have no farther claim on them; their duty is diſcharged, and ours is now to begin. Thus ends YOUTH.

Left thus to purſue our journey by ourſelves, we begin to experience what we called "The ruba of life"—the wide world is before us, but we have no map, no guide to point out our way—other travellers, however, are in the ſame predicament, and ſome better provided than ourſelves. Let us aſk their aſſiſtance; let us intreat to be admitted into their company, and profit by ſociety in travelling.—Every one knows how much more agreeable it is to travel in company, than to plod the weary way in ſilence and ſolitude—Thus begins FRIENDSHIP.

Travelling on, we meet with a variety of adventures, which tend to inform us more and more of the country through which we are to make our way. Hoſpitality is mixed with rudeneſs, and kind entertainment with brutal repulſe. Often, where we incline to make the longeſt ſtay, we ſooneſt meet with an affront, an injury, or an indignity, which compels us to depart—Often, where we determine to make our firm abode, and travel no more, we become, we know not why, reſtleſs and impatient, and anxious to change our ſituations. Some of our companions prove treacherous, rob us of part of our common ſtock provided for the journey, and baſely leave us. This awakens our reſentment, and diſturbs our plans; and forgetting that we are travellers, we ſit down penſive and ſolitary, and determine to ſtop where we are Such are the misfortunes incident to human life, in its various ſtages of *buſineſs, friendſhip and amuſements*

Roufed, however, by taking a retroſpect of all that had paſſed, and much more by having received information from our companions on the ſame journey, of their meeting with the like adventures, we again remember, that as we are travellers to a better country, it would be abſurd not to bear with fortitude the aſperities and misfortunes to which we find many better than ourſelves are liable, as we puſh on as regardleſs of theſe difficulties as poſſible, and much better prepared to encounter them.

We are ſenſible too, that many of thoſe difficulties proceed from our own intemperate eagerneſs—Often when fatigued with the journey of a day, we have called for a refreſhment which our inn could not afford. Often we have blamed the ignorance of others, when our own want of precaution only was in fault. And often have we repined at that as a misfortune, which afterwards proved the greateſt bleſſing of our lives—Want of foreſight, and impatience under that defect, create moſt of the afflictions of man.

At length, however, after many viciſſitudes, dangers, and expectations, we arrive at our journey's end This, as it is almoſt unexpected, is almoſt always unpleaſing, for in proportion as we extend our journey, we think we ſhall extend it farther, and we are ſtopt ſhort in our career, while we are marking out the map of future journey.

Thus far, and perhaps farther, the compariſon between human life and a journey may hold good—but the various and important duties of life are too various and too important to be conſidered under a ſimilitude which may not come ſufficiently "home to men's buſineſs and boſoms"

When we make a compariſon between life and a journey we ought to remember, that on a journey, if we are diſſatisfied, we may return or remain where we are—but in life there is no retrogade motion; the days we have ſpent we cannot recover; the words, the thoughts, and the deeds which we have done and uttered, cannot be recalled.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

ST. JAMES's, November 15.

AT the Council-Chamber, Whitehall, the 13th of November, 1788, preſent the Lords of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council. It is this day ordered by their Lordſhips, that his grace the Lord Arch Biſhop of Canterbury do prepare the form of a prayer to Almighty God for the recovery of his Majeſty from the ſevere illneſs with which it hath pleaſed the Divine Providence to afflict him.

The following is a copy of the prayer, to be uſed in all churches, &c. during his Majeſty's preſent indiſpoſition.

"O merciful God, in whoſe hands are the iſſues of life and death, accept, we beſeech thee, the ſupplications of thy ſervants who call upon thee in this time of their trouble.

"We acknowledge, that for our manifold ſins and wickedneſs we are moſt worthy to receive thy chaſtiſement But thou, O God! in thy wrath, thinkeſt upon mercy. Vouchſafe therefore to hear the prayers of the people, who with contrite hearts turn unto thee Let thy merciful goodneſs regard their petitions, which they offer unto thy Divine Majeſty, in behalf of our Sovereign Lord the King, and the people committed to his care. May it pleaſe the to remove from him the viſitation with which for the puniſhment of our tranſgreſſions, thou has ſeen it good to afflict him. Let thy gracious providence guard and ſupport him. Give a bleſſing to the means uſed for his recovery; reſtore him, we pray thee, to his former health; and grant that he may continue, by his piety and wiſdom, to maintain amongſt us the bleſſing of true religion, civil liberty, and public peace; till it ſhall pleaſe thee to call him, full of years, and rich in good works, unto thy heavenly kingdom.

"Extend, O Lord, thy mercies to the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family; be favourable and gracious unto them and hide not thy face from them in their affliction. Let thy heavenly grace guide and direct them, and may they receive from thy Holy Spirit thoſe conſolations which thou only can beſtow.

"Finally, we entreat thee that we, who now cry unto thee in our diſtreſs, may in thy good time be enabled to give thanks unto thee in the holy place, for that thou haſt regarded the petitions of thy ſervants, and reſtored our Sovereign to the ardent prayers of his people. Grant this, O Lord, for Jeſus Chriſt's ſake, our only mediator and advocate. Amen!

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 15.

A COURIER extraordinary, diſpatched from the Grand Vizir's camp, has brought the particulars concerning the entrance of his army into the Bannat of Temeſwar, the great advantages he has obtained over the Auſtrians, the conſiderable number of priſoners he has taken, and the ammunition, artillery, colours, &c. which his troops have ſeized upon the occaſion; he finiſhes this enumeration by promiſing to ſend all his trophies and priſoners to Conſtantinople immediately. The univerſal joy this news muſt cauſe is eaſily imagined, eſpecially as the Porte was in the begioning in fear for their own eſtates, which the Auſtrians threatened ſtrongly: We were fearful the Grand Vizir would exaggerate his accounts; but as ſome foreign Miniſters have related them nearly in the ſame terms, that general muſt be greatly pleaſed with their impreſſion on the minds of all people. He has beſides promiſed the Grand Signior to begin the ſiege of Temeſwar immediately, and to make another irruption into Tranſylvania, having ſent poſitive orders to the different corps of the army in Wallachia for that purpoſe. But this intended invaſion, if attended with ſucceſs, will be of no real uſe, till he has eſtabliſhed himſelf in the Emperor's eſtates by the capture of ſome important fortreſs; he muſt therefore ſecure ſuch a place if he would preſerve the fruits of this campaign, and avoid expoſing his conduct to the criticiſm of his enemies.

STOCKHOLM, October 21.

THE volunteers raiſed in Dalecarlia, conſiſting of 3000 young and vigorous inhabitants of that province, are already on their march for the frontiers of Norway.

The King's troops aſſembled at Gottenburg and its environs amount to 15,000 men. The province of Hallande has offered to raiſe 10 000, and to ſend them, in caſe of neceſſity, to the aſſiſtance of that place. There are 5000 at Hulingos.

AALBOURGH, October 27.

A COURIER arrived here yeſterday from our Prince Royal with the intelligence that every thing is arranged between our court and that of Sweden; in conſequence of which they have taken off the embargo from the veſſels at anchor in our port, and the regiments who are ſtill here are ordered to return to their reſpective quarters.

VIENNA, November 3.

THE Emperor is daily expected here, accompanied by his Royal Highneſs the Arch-Duke Francis. It is evident, however, that his Imperial Majeſty does not propoſe to remain long in the capital, orders having been already given to prepare winter quarters for him at Buda.

The Turks have totally evacuated the Bannat, the Cave of Veterani excepted, where they ſeem ſtill diſpoſed to maintain their ground, having with great induſtry fortified it with ſeveral new works. On the 27th ult. the Imperial army had paſſed the Danube, and obtained poſſeſſion of their entrenchments At the ſame date, the number of troops arrived at Semlin amounted to 28,000 effective men who, added to the 10,000 who were there before, will certainly form a force amply ſufficient to reſiſt every enterpriſe which the Turks may undertake in Belgrade.

By a letter received from Hermanſtadt, of the 27th ult. we learn that the Hoſpodar Maurojeni, finding our troops were making approaches to the frontiers of Wallachia, had made every preparation to reſiſt their progreſs, but with ſo little ſucceſs, that, after having attacked our army there at the head of 3000 cavalry, he was forced to retreat, leaving behind him 30 killed. The number he carried off with him, both killed and wounded, is uncertain, though all accounts agree that it muſt have been conſiderable.

HANAU, October 25.

ON the 21ſt inſt. a notice was ſent to all the departments, informing them that the reſidence of the court was transferred for ſome time from Munich to Manheim. Baron Oberndorff, the Miniſter, immediately ſet off for Munich, to prepare for his journey of all thoſe who belong to the court

GOTTENBURGH, Nov. 1.

MR ELLIOT, on the 24th ult. wrote to his Secretary at Copenhagen, that Prince Charles of Heſſe having attempted to levy contributions of money upon the Swedes, for the ſupport of the troops under his command,—his Swediſh Majeſty had declared this to be a breach of the exiſting armiſtice, and that he would prefer open war, ſooner than ſee his ſubjects liable to ſuch impoſitions. To prevent any diſagreeable conſequences from ſuch an event. Mr. Elliot, accompanied by the Pruſſian Miniſter immediately ſet off for the Daniſh camp.

This tranſaction of the Prince muſt doubtleſs have been known to, and authoriſed by his Daniſh Majeſty: As a few days preceding, Comte Bernſtorff had ſignified to the Pruſſian Envoy, his maſter's full concurrence in the arrangements which had been made by the Britiſh and Pruſſian courts.

The Convention which was to have expired on the 16th of October, was further prolonged to the 15th inſtant, and ſince that period has been again continued to the 15th of May, 1789. This prolongation is the firſt article of the new treaty; the ſecond is, that the Swedes ſhall take poſſeſſion of the place one day after the Danes have quitted them. Thirdly, that there ſhall not be a Daniſh ſoldier left in Sweden by the 13th of November. Fourthly, that the ſick ſhall be ſent out of Sweden free and unmoleſted. Fifthly, that notice ſhall be given fifteen days both before the expiration of the truce, or in caſe of any thing being undertaken afterwards; and, Sixthly, all places are to be delivered up in their former ſtate.

FRANCKFORT, Nov. 4.

THEY write from Berlin, that a body of 30,000 men is really aſſembled in Pruſſia, and will march to the frontiers. Its departure, they ſay, only depends on ſome diſpatches expected from Warſaw.

WARSAW, November 4.

THE King and the Diet act unanimouſly in every thing, and have already given the Empreſs to underſtand, "they muſt be conſidered as a neutral and independant nation."

This ſtroke, evidently brought about by the declaration of the King of Pruſſia, who keeps all his troops ready for marching and action, (though none of them have yet actually marched) cannot fail of cauſing the Turks to perſiſt in the proſecution of a war, in which they have hitherto appeared to maintain an evident ſuperiority.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Extract of a letter from Shrewſbury, Nov. 7.

"ON Monday the 20th ult. the following extraordinary circumſtance occured near Stock upon Tern, in this country. About five o'clock in the evening a man, decently dreſſed, was obſerved lying in the ſide of a lane, and being ſuppoſed to be aſleep, was permitted to lay unmoleſted until night; when ſome of the neighbours drew near to awake him, but found he was deprived of every faculty of life, and, to all appearance dead. In this condition he was left on the ground a few hours longer, whilſt the coroner was conſulted, and then conveyed into a neighbouring houſe, where he continued without any ſymptoms of life till about ten o'clock at night, when his pockets were ſearched, and two bottles found therein, one of which contained aſſafœtida, the other lavander drops, with this inſcription; "If I am found on the left ſide turn me on the right, give me a certain number of drops, and let me blood." The perſon who attended, then examined his arm, to ſee if that operation had been often repeated, and finding it very thickly covered with marks of the lancet, the drops were inſtantly adminiſtered, which was no ſooner done than ſome vital warmth was perceived, with convulſions about the ſtomach, and in a few minutes after life was perfectly reſtored, the perſon ſtood up, converſed with his benefactors, and the next morning, after having been liberally ſupplied with caſh and comfortable nouriſhment by ſome humane and hoſpitable inhabitants of that place, he proceeded on his journey. He ſaid his name was Charles Rooke, that he had been afflicted for ſeveral years with frequent returns of the like fits, and ſometimes continued without relief for twelve hours together, and that he had been bled on theſe occaſions as many times as there were nicks on his walking ſtick, which amount to 170. He had been for ſome time at the hoſpital at Exeter, which he quitted in hopes that he was completely cured, and was then returning home to his father, who, by his account is a land ſurveyor at Eaton Beats, in Cheſhire."

Camp diſeaſes, as deſtructive as the plague, have ſwept away in the few laſt weeks, an hoſt of men from the army of the Turks and Auſtrians. Our account ſtates the ſick liſt of the Turks at 43,000 men.

November 17. The following lines which our immortal Shakeſpeare has put into the mouth of the Prince, afterwards Henry the Fifth, are admirably ſuited to the Prince of Wales, whether we look either to his conduct on the preſent melancholy occaſion, or to the right which inherently he poſſeſſes:

"My gracious Lord, my father,—thy due from me
Is tears, and heavy ſorrows of the blood,
Which Nature, Love, and filial Tenderneſs,
Bid, my dear Father, pay thee plentuouſly.
My due from thee is this *Imperial* Crown,
Which, as immediate from thy place and blood,
Derives itſelf to me"

Of the furs brought from the weſtern coaſt of America by the officers of Captain Cooke, ſome curious experiments have been made: The texture is ſo fine, that very beautiful gloves and ſtockings, and a cloth as fine as an Indian ſhawl, were manufactured from them.

Nov. 22. Yeſterday morning arrived at his houſe in St. James's-ſtreet, from the Continent, the right honourable Charles James Fox.

In conſequence of the preſent ſituation of affairs an expreſs was ſent after him on the 28th ult; but as no one knew preciſely where he was, it was directed to proceed to Turin, but we underſtand that Mr. Fox firſt learnt of the King's illneſs by a private correſpondence.

His arrival at this moment is of the utmoſt importance.

It is certain that affairs do not go on ſo ſmoothly on the frontiers of Poland, as thoſe who wiſh for peace would deſire. Couriers are hourly arriving in Berlin from various parts, and every thing ſeems to be in motion.

On the 8th inſtant, no leſs than ſix Couriers extraordinary arrived in Berlin, and by a private letter, on which we place full confidence, we are informed that orders are actually given for the army of 50,000 men to march, and form a chain along the borders of Poland. The baggage-waggons are already engaged, and the pay of them ſtipulated to be paid from the firſt inſtant.

Whatever may be the iſſue, it is certain that things bear a very doubtful appearance.

The provinces of France are again in tumult on the ſubject of their election to ſend repreſentatives to the States-General. They inſiſt on the old form, which admits a greater number of deputies to the national aſſembly, than either the crown or the nobles are inclined to allow them. The Parliament of Brittany has publiſhed a decree, concluding in theſe words, "That every Miniſter who adviſes the crown againſt the ancient manner of aſſembling the ſtates of the kingdom, is a traitor to his country."

It is certain that the Duke of Orleans refuſed to act as Preſident of one of the chambers of Notables, but it is reported that his Majeſty would not excuſe him, and that in conſequence he attends, but without taking any part.

Nov. 25. The Ruſſians have been rather more fortunate towards the cloſe of this campaign than was expected.

By letters received yeſterday we are confidently informed, that Oczakow has ſurrendered to them long ere this, the city being entirely reduced to aſhes, and only the caſtle left ſtanding.

After the ſurrender of this garriſon, the Ruſſians will march on to Bender, which muſt likewiſe fall. The whole of Moldavia and Beſſarabia will then ſhortly come into their poſſeſſion.

The army of the King of Pruſſia only waits the final word of command to enter Poland. It amounts to 50,000 ſtrong, all in high ſpirits and eager for a war.

The certainty of theſe motions was ſtated in this paper a week ſince, and are now confirmed.

The Poles are determined to reſiſt any invaſion of a foreign power.

The deputies of the ſtates of Provence, which had not been convoked till laſt year, for an interval of 147 years, have had an audience of the French King. The epocha may be called the day of the reſurrection of the French Conſtitution, at leaſt the ſpirit of it, which has ſlept for a century and a half paſt; while it is much to be feared that ours is, by venality and corruption, ſinking into its grave.

The war which ſo ſuddenly broke out between Denmark and Sweden, and has, in a manner, as ſuddenly ſubſided, has turned the eyes of almoſt all the ſpeculative politicians of Europe, toward the principal theatre of this petty war, namely the city of Gottenburgh, lately inveſted by the Danes, and defended by the Swediſh monarch in perſon: Its importance therefore may give ſome idea of Sweden, as being the chief maritime or trading place on the weſt coaſt of that kingdom; as ſuch we ſhall this day preſent our readers with an account of the exports from the port of Gottenburgh, for the year ending 1780, which on the report of an accurate obſerver, we find to be.

8866 ſhip pounds of iron in bars,
1118 ditto of ſteel,
1435 barrels of tar,
320 ditto of pitch,
108,525 ditto of herrings.

Eaſt India commodities to the amount of 2,554,961 dollars.

The Dragon frigate is arrived at Cadiz, which had been diſpatched in 1777, to make botanical reſearches in Peru. She has brought home a great variety of natural curioſities, particularly vegetables; ſeventy ſpecies whereof are perfectly preſerved in their native ſoil, and in condition to be tranſplanted with hopes of ſucceſs.

The Lords of the Appeals are poſitively to meet this week to ſettle the St. Euſtatia claims and ſeveral other prize cauſes yet pending, although we have had ſix years peace. We muſt congratulate both the captures and claimants on the proſpect of being ſpeedily relieved from their anxiety, nor can it be conceived on what principle of juſtice ſuch unaccountable delays have been ſuffered. If the claimants have a right to reſtitution of their property, it cannot be effected too ſoon; if not, the ſooner the brave officers, and ſeamen who fought our battles receive the reward of their fatigues and dangers the better.

DUBLIN, Oct. 14.

Explanation of the ſaying—"*Deuce take you.*"

DUSIUS was the antient popular name for a kind of dæmon, or devil amongſt the Gauls; ſo that this ſaying, of which ſo few know the real origin and meaning, has at leaſt great antiquity to recommend it. In St. Auſtin's "City of God," this *Duſius* is mentioned as a libidinous dæmon, who uſed to violate the chaſtity of women, and with the Incubus of old, was charged with doing a great deal of miſchief of ſo ſubtle a nature, that as none ſaw it, it did not ſeem poſſible to be prevented. Latter times have done theſe devils juſtice, ſuppoſing them to have been traduced by a ſet of delinquents who uſed to father upon inviſible and imaginary agents the crimes of real men. Few, perhaps, who uſe the above expreſſion of *deuce take you*, particularly the fair ſex, who, accompanying it with the gentle part of a fan, cannot be ſuppoſed to mean any ill by it, are aware that it is ſynonymous with ſending you to the devil. Yet undoubtedly it is of equal import with the latin, *Abi in malam rem.*

BOSTON, JAN. 26.

A FEDERAL correſpondent, who wiſhes to render "honor to whom honor is due," begs leave to aſk who the "hon. Mr. Ames" is?—as he perceives ſuch a gentleman is mentioned in the Centinel as belonging to the honorable houſe of repreſentatives of this commonwealth—if it is Fiſher Ames, Eſquire, of Dedham, who is choſen federal repreſentative for Suffolk, our correſpondent preſumes to doubt the propriety of the title.—If a member of the federal houſe of repreſentatives is entitled to the appellation the "honorable"—the ſpeaker and ſenators conſequently muſt be that of the "right honorable."—Then what are to be the titles of the preſident and vice-preſident?—As theſe grades of titles are not aſcertained in the new conſtitution, our correſpondent aſks for information.

YORK, (Pennſylvania) Jan. 28.

THE Rev. Mr. Campbell, principal of the York Academy, has in his poſſeſſion a complete model of a roving and ſpinning machine, to be uſed in the manufactory of cotton; and which may be made to run from one to ten thouſand ſpindles. The conſtruction is very curious, and the workmanſhip elegant.—This model is what is called *one ſyſtem*: but as many ſyſtems, as you pleaſe, may be erected in one frame: it is common for one boy to attend eight ſyſtems of four or ſix ſpindles each.—This model is ſuppoſed to be on the principles of Mr. Akwright's in England, who has made nearly a million and a half, of ſterling money, by his invention. Mr. Campbell will treat with any public company, or private adventurer, in the cotton manufactory for the diſpoſal of the machine:—but will not ſuffer it to be examined by any perſon who is not well recommended.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.

On Tueſday laſt, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a man was eſpied robbing a ſhop at the corner of Vine and Second ſtreets; on finding himſelf diſcovered, he dropt the goods, and attempted to make his eſcape, but was overtaken in Key's Alley, properly pinioned, and conducted to jail. One of the perſons who ſecured him, in taking off the culprit's hat, in order to view his head, drew off with it a parcel of falſe hair, whereby the hero proved himſelf to be one of the wheel-barrow gentry, who broke out of jail only the night before. On making further ſearch, he was found to have on a woman's ſhift, and tolerably decent outward apparel, having probably made an exchange of his own, that he might in open day-light, under the garb of a *gentleman*, carry his infamous deſign of plundering into full execution.

Feb. 5. The following paragraph is copied from a late Dublin paper: ——"The male and female Oſtriches preſented to Lord Loftus by the ſon of the late General Sally, and now at his lordſhip's demeſne at Rathfarnham, are viſited by numbers of the nobility and gentry, whom his lordſhip with infinite politeneſs has ordered may be ſhewn theſe very extraordinary curioſities. Theſe birds, the largeſt of the feathered race, were taken when young on the Banks of the Ganges, and being plenteouſly provided with nutritious food, have grown to an incredible ſize. The male is of a duſky hue, and meaſures from his hoof to the tufted coronet on his crown 17 feet 3 inches. The female is on a ſmaller ſcale, of the ſame colour, but ſpeckled; without a coronet, and much more tractable. The male chews bones, bricks, &c. with amazing facility, is exceedingly tamed by his long confinement on the voyage, and cheerfully ſuffers a young black boy from the Malabar coaſt, who accompanied them, to ride on his back, without the leaſt moleſtation."

Feb. 5. We learn from Sunbury, that a farmer near that place, on the Suſquehanna, has lately made two barrels of ſweet oil (equal to the preſent olive oil) out of hickory nuts, by ſimple expreſſion. One half of the ſmalleſt ſpecies of theſe nuts, viz. the Shell-bark, yielded by an experiment 30 drops of oil. The oil obtained from theſe delicious nuts has been uſed in diet, and from the want of oil of an inferior quality, has been burnt in lamps. Every day's experience ſerves to convince us of the reſources of our country for wealth and happineſs. The hiſtorians of future ages, in recording the events of the American revolution, will probably write as follows:——"The United States publiſhed a declaration of their independence upon Great Britain on the 4th of July, 1776—. But this was only a nominal act. They returned in the year 1783 to their ancient habits of affection and dependence upon Great Britain. Their cloathing—furniture—carriages, and many articles of their proviſions, were all of Britiſh manufactory. In vain did the Britiſh Miniſtry neglect and inſult their returning attachments. It was not till the year 1788 that the Americans awaked from their ſleep on the lap of their ſtep-mother, and proclaimed, by their induſtry and œconomy, that they were an independent people."

SHIP NEWS.

Captain Sims, of the Brig Edward, arrived at New-York, from Briſtol, on the 30th of November, in lat. 49 34: long. 6. 39, weſt, off Cape Clear ſaw a ſhip that had loſt her foremaſt and bowſprit, all her top-maſts and rudder. She had yellow ſides and quarter gallery, copper bottom, and was pierced for guns; ſhe was then ſtanding for Ireland. The above ſhip is ſuppoſed to be the November Britiſh Packet, from New-York.

RICHMOND, February 19.

Extract of a letter from Georgia, to a gentleman in Providence, Rhode-Iſland.

ALTHOUGH *the Creeks have ceaſed hoſtilities for the preſent, yet we are attacked by a tribe of Indians called the Simonoles, who inhabit a part of Florida; they are not acknowleged by the Creeks as a part of their nation. M'Gillivray ſent us word lately, that he will ſtrictly attend to the ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities till April next; all our frontier inhabitants continue to live in forts.*

A banditti of rascals, consisting of 70 or 80 men from the Bahama islands, have lately arrived in the southern parts of our state, professedly to join the Indians and plunder the state. They have an armed vessel in an Indian river, south of Augustine, to receive the plunder, consisting of negroes, cattle, &c. It is said with confidence, that Lord Dunmore, Governor of the Bahamas, gives countenance to their proceedings, and that the officers of this abandoned corps frequently dine at his table. By this you may see what you have to expect, should it be your unhappy lot to be attacked under the present poor, weak and energetic government of the United States.

Our crops have been good this season—we have produced from 12 to 15,000 barrels of rice, which sells at 10/6 per cwt. 4000 hogsheads of tobacco, which now goes at 16/4, with other kinds of produce in the same proportion.

Our old State Constitution, which is much like that of Pennsylvania, consisting of a single House of Assembly, is found so defective, that a Convention is ordered to frame a new one; our present ideas are, that the new one shall be nearly similar to the new federal Constitution—am sorry to hear that your state still continues averse to the new government.

[DEATHS.] *Sunday last departed this life, Mrs. HARWOOD, widow of Humphrey Harwood, late of Williamsburg.*

On Thursday the 22d ult. JOHN SHACKLEFORD, Esq; Attorney at Law in King & Queen.

☞ *Wanted as an APPRENTICE, to this Printing-Office, a young LAD, who can be recommended for* SOBRIETY *and* HONESTY.

☞ *For the convenience of those Gentlemen who are indebted to the Editor of this paper,——The following persons (to whom the packet of papers are sent) will receive the different sums due, and in whose hands the accounts are lodged, viz. Mr.* T. Greene, printer, *Fredericksburg, Mr.* John Grammar, *Petersburg. Mr.* John Driver, *Suffolk. Mr.* George Purdie, *Smithfield. Mr.* Robert Nicolson, *Williamsburg. Mr.* Robert Brough, *Hampton.*

The elegant imported bay Horse

ATLAS,

NOW in high perfection, rising 8 years old, 16 hands high, well marked, goes well, clear of all natural blemishes, and master of 250 weight; stands the ensuing season at South Wales, the seat of Charles Carter, Esq; in Hanover county, within 4 miles of the court-house, and will cover mares at the moderate price of EIGHT DOLLARS the season, which will commence on the 15th of March, and expire on the last day of August, but FORTY SHILLINGS will be received as full payment, if paid within the season; good and extensive pasturage gratis, and particular attention will be paid to the mares, but I will not be answerable for accidents.

WILLIAM LUMPKIN.

Hanover, Feb. 15, 1789.

THE NOTED

THOROUGH BRED HORSE

CADE,

NOW in high perfection, fifteen and an half hands high, stands the ensuing season at Newmarket, in Goochland county, within four miles of the courthouse, and will cover mares at the moderate price of three pounds the season, which will commence on the 15th of March, and expire the last day of August; good and extensive pasturage well enclosed, gratis, and the strictest attention will be paid to the mares, but I will not be answerable for accidents.——CADE was goten by old Partner, upon the noted imported mare Kitty Fisher, which was brought from England, by the Hon. Carter Braxton, Esquire, his colts remarkable for size, and for the turf, having proved themselves equal to any horses on the continent, he being the sire of the famous runing horses, Tantrum, the property of Messrs. Brook & Smith, of King & Queen; and Actæon, the property of William Dandridge Claiborne, Esq; of King-William; besides a number of others in high esteem.

ARCHER PAYNE.

Goochland county, Feb. 15, 1789.

Will be Sold,

Upon the premises, the following tracts of LAND, *lying in the county of Warwick, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Revenue tax for* 1787, *ballance due for* 1786, *and other necessary expences attending the same, viz.*

ON the 25th of March, William Badget's estate, 40 acres—And on the 26th, John Chiefman's estate, 100 acres—Allen Jones's estate, 343 acres.

W. CARY, D. S. *for*
THOMAS CARY, *Sheriff.*

January 17th, 1789.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held in Richmond the twenty first day of November 1788

WILLIAM CARR, Plaintiff.

against

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, DANIEL CAMPBELL, ISAAC HITE and GEORGE NICHOLAS Esq; acting Ex'tor of ROBERT CARTER NICHOLAS, Esq; dec } Defendants.

THE defend nts ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, and DANIEL CAMPBELL, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that they are not inhabitants of this country--On the motion of the Plaintiff by his Counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next Court, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at some church of the parish of ——————in the county of Prince William, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the courthouse in the city of Richmond

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held in Richmond the 15th of November, 1788.

WILLIAM DANDRIGE,——Plaintiff.

against

JOSEPH WILSON,——Defendant.

THE defendant—————— not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country—On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next Court, and answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia gazette for two months successively, and published at Henrico church of the parish of Henrico in the county of Henrico, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the courthouse in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

WE the underwritten Judges of the General Court have pursuant to the act of General Assembly intituled "An act establishing District Courts, and for regulating the General Court," allotted the Judges of the respective District Courts as follows:—*James Mercer* and *Richard Parker*, Esquires, to Staunton, Charlottesville, Fredericksburg, and Dumfries Districts; *Henry Tazewell* and *Edmund Winston*, Esquires, to the Districts of Prince Edward courthouse, New-London, Washington courthouse, or Montgomery courthouse, and Louisville in the county of Greenbrier, or Botetourt courthouse; *Joseph Prentis* and *Cuthbert Bullitt*, Esquires, to the Districts of Winchester, and Monongalia courthouse; *St. George Tucker* and *James Henry*, Esquires, to the Districts of Northumberland courthouse, King & Queen courthouse, Williamsburg, and Accomack courthouse; *Richard Cary* and *John Tyler*, Esquires, to the Districts of Richmond, Petersburg, Brunswick courthouse, and Suffolk.

Witness our hands and seals this 11th day of February, 1789.

JAMES MERCER, (L. S.)
RICHARD PARKER, (L. S.)
EDMUND WINSTON, (L. S.)
RICHARD CARY, (L. S.)
JAMES HENRY, (L. S.)
JOHN TYLER, (L. S.)
CUTHBERT BULLITT, (L. S.)

The above allotment is published by order of the Judges.

JOHN BROWN, C. G. C.

To be SOLD or RENTED,

200 ACRES of good

LAND,

adjoining to Belvidera, distant from the city of Richmond one mile. For terms apply to

JOHN DOBSON,
at the Richmond Coffee-House.

February 17, 1789.

FEBRUARY 4, 1789.

ALL persons that have any demands whatever against the estate of PETER LEWIS, dec. are requested to make them known on the first Monday in next month, to the Court of Hustings for the city of Williamsburg, as the bonds &c. will be delivered up to the Court to be divided among the creditors as they think proper, by

JOHN BRYAN, Serjeant.

For Sale,

And may be entered upon immediately,

680 acres of LAND,

by a late survey, being the cream of a tract of land, known by the name of Puman's End Tract, in the county of Caroline, and within three miles of Port Royal, upon Rappahanock river. For terms apply to the subscriber. (6w)

CHARLES CARTER.

SHIRLEY, Feb. 12, 1788.

AT NORFOLK

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE SHIP

FLORA,

SAMUEL AUTHUR, Master.

A FINE strong British built vessel, with a Mediterranean pass; will take in tobacco at thirty shillings sterling per hogshead, put along side. As more than half her cargo is already engaged, she will certainly sail in all the month of February. She has most excellent accommodations for passengers. Apply to Captain Authur, or

JOHN LAWRENCE.

Who has for sale on board the

FLORA,

FINE STOVED SALT,

LOOSE and in TWILLED SACKS.

The friends of Messrs. CROSBIE and GREENWOOD, of Liverpool, are respectfully informed, that the

GOOD BRIG

JESSIE,

JOHN FLECK, *Master.*

BRITISH built, burthen 260 hogsheads, is now loading at City Point for Liverpool, and will take in tobacco to their address, at £ 6 sterling per ton delivered along side. Notes lodged with Messrs. BUCK and BRANDER, in Manchester, Mr. JOHN CUNLIFFE, Richmond, or the subscriber, shall be duly attended to.

ROBERT HAYES.

Who has for sale,

LIVERPOOL BLOWN SALT.

IN TWILLED SACKS.

Norfolk, Feb. 9, 1788.

To be Sold,

For cash, on Monday the 2d day of March next, at my dwelling house in Warwick county,

ONE tract of land lying in the lower end of York county, containing 1700 acres; one other tract lying in the said county of Warwick, containing 200 acres; also two valuable negro fellows, one mare, and all the stock of cattle and hogs, together with all the household and kitchen furniture, belonging to the subscriber.

WILLIAM WHITAKER.

Warwick county, Feb. 1, 1789.

POETRY.

ON WINTER.

With an addreſs to DELIA.

WHERE is the lovely bluſh that Autumn ſhed,
And where the beauty of the ripen'd corn,
And where thoſe ſweets which late, from Nature's bed,
In grateful fragrance, hail'd each roſeate morn!

In vain, alas! the garden's pride I trace,
In vain the boundleſs landſcape traverſe o'er!
Whilſt baſhful Autumn veils her bounteous face,
Fades with the roſe, and dies with ev'ry flow'r!

In vain I ſeek, at each returning eve,
For gentle Zephyr's ſweetly-breathing gale:
Or hope that Philomela now will give
Her Plaintive ſonnet, echoing through the vale.

No cheerful ſounds aſſail the liſt'ning ear,
No fairy proſpects open to the ſight;
Low lies the glory of the fruitful year,
And all its bluſhing beauties ſunk in night..

Hark! From afar the north wind ſurly blows;
The vet'ran ſailor hears the tempeſt roar,
Furls ev'ry ſail, whilſt all his boſom glows
With fond remembrance of his girl on ſhore.

Deſcending ſnow o'er clouds the face of day,
And pinching froſts uſurps his boundleſs reign;
The farmer whiſtles as he plods his way,
In hopes at laſt his humble cot to gain.

The liſping children, at the cloſe of eve,
Peep from the lattice, watching for their ſire,
Anxious who firſt the infant kiſs ſhall give,
Or ſhare his fondneſs round the blazing fire.

Let not ambition mock my humble ſong,
Nor ſcorn the ſtories of the lowly ſwain;
For oft to them the pureſt joys belong
Of health and peace, ſweet tenants of the plain.

Nor let not affluence with-hold her ſtore,
For keen's the wind, and piercing is the cold;
Nor rudely chide affliction from the door,
But heal the ſorrows of the young and old.

Perhaps ſome hero mourns his hapleſs fate,
And ſeeks from charity a little bread;
Shews every wound, or penſive does relate
How oft he fell among th' embattled dead.

Some drooping genius, whoſe enraptur'd breaſt
Glows with a Shakeſpeare's ſtrong poetic flame,
Inglorious dies, like Chatterton oppreſs'd,
Or hapleſs Savage of immortal name.

Be thine the taſk, O affluence! to heal
The laurel'd hero and the drooping ſage;
Let baſhful merit thy kind influence feel,
And other Shakeſpeare's yet may bleſs the age.

And O! my DELIA, whether falling ſnow
Or beating rain detains thee from my ſight,
Send but one kiſs, my breaſt ſhall fondly glow—
Heave but one ſigh, my ſoul ſhall feel delight!

I wait impatient for th' appointed hour,
When I ſhall meet my DELIA in the lawn,
And ſee the ſun beams faintly round the bow'r,
Where oft we've met to greet the dew clad dawn?

Near ——'s fair ſtream I've rear'd my humble cell,
And deck'd my garden with each choiceſt flow'r;
Say, lovely DELIA! will you deign to dwell,
Thro' life's dull round, in this ſequeſter'd bow'r?

No ſtorms ſhall fall on thy defenceleſs head,
No grief aſſail thee, nor no woes diſtreſs;
Angels ſhall hover round thy peaceful bed,
And bliſsful ſeraphs tend thy ſteps to bleſs.

I'll kiſs the tear when falling from thine eye,
And ſoothe diſquiet from thy love-lorn breaſt;
Together thus we'll live, thus calmly die,
And in one grave enjoy eternal reſt.

And oft, at peep of dawn, when ſpring appears,
The happy villagers in pairs ſhall meet,
And cull the beauties of each op'ning year,
To deck our grave with every blooming ſweet;

And lightly treading o'er the ſacred turf,
Shall plight their vows of conſtancy and truth,
And, ſighing, emulate my DELIA's worth,
And learn, like me, to love thro' age and youth.

PHILANDER.

From the Providence Gazette.

MR. PRINTER,

HAVING diſcovered a ſovereign remedy for Cancers, I will thank you to communicate it through the channel of your Gazette, with a few introductory lines.

I had in my youth a tolerable medical education, and being inclined to the ſtudy of Surgery, my mind was much occupied by endeavours to diſcover a ſpecific for Cancers. I ſoon became acquainted with Mr. Pope, of Boſton, who was then in high eſtimation. His medicine was only oil of vitriol, dropt into lapis cal, or burnt vitriol made fine. I procured ſome powder of a perſon from Europe, which had performed many cures; by that I was encouraged——tried the pigeon berry root, top and berry, and various other vegetables. I alſo made many chymical preparations, and finally came to the ſimple alkaline ſalts—found them natural and wonderful.

Take ſweet fern buſhes, bayberry buſhes, and the green bark of black aſh; burn a large quantity of them to aſhes, then put the aſhes, into a large kettle, with ſix times as much water; let them boil ſlowly one hour; when ſettled, pour off the clear lye, and put in one third as much of the ſame kind of clear aſhes, and boil them again one hour; when ſettled, boil the lye to the thickneſs of molaſſes.

For common ſpots, or bunched cancers, put ſome of the ſalts on lint, and apply to the cancer, with more lint round it; let it be on one, two or three hours: So proceed until it is killed; then poultice with Indian meal until well—Bleed and phyſic often every year.

JOSEPH SAYLES, of Smithfield.

Notice to the Public.

THE Grammar School in the Univerſity of William and Mary is now open, and ready for the reception of youths.

The board is at the rate of £ 25 per annum, until the laſt day of March next;—afterwards at the rate of £. 23 10 per annum; to be paid quarterly, and in advance.

Waſhing and mending, at the rate of 50 ſhillings per annum; to be paid as above.

Tuition,—one Guinea, to be paid in advance.

WILLIAMSBURG, Jan 23. 1789.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

At a High Court of Chancery, held in Richmond the 15th day of November, 1788.

JOHN DANDRIDGE and WILLIAM ARMISTEAD, Ex'ors of BARTHOLOMEW DANDRIDGE, dec. Ex'or of THOMAS DUNCASTLE, dec. and HENRY DUKE SHERMAN, and BETSEY his wife, daughter and deviſee and legatee of THOMAS DUNCASTLE, dec. } Plaintiffs.

againſt

THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, and ADAM BYRD, } Defendants.

THE defendant *Thomas Cartwright* not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country—On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next Court, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at ſome church of the pariſh of————in the county of James City, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the courthouſe in the city of Richmond.

PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

WILLIAMSBURG, Jan. 19. 1789

COMMITTED to the jail of this city as runaways, viz.—A negro man named JAMES, who ſpeaks very bad Engliſh, and a young negro woman named MILLY, who he calls his wife. They ſay they belong to Mr. WILLIAM ASKER of Culpepper county, who lives about twenty miles above the courthouſe; their owner is deſired to come and pay charges, and take them away from

JOHN CRUMP, *Jailor.*

Juſt Publiſhed,

Acts of ASSEMBLY,

Paſſed laſt SESSION;

CORDAGE

of all ſizes made and ſold by the Subſcriber, at his Rope-Walk on Shockoe-Hill.

G. NICOLSON.

☞ Orders for cordage left with Mr. Patrick Parker, in Norfolk, or Meſſrs Campbell and Wheeler, Peterſburg, will be duly executed and forwarded agreeable thereto.

Richmond, Dec. 20, 1788.

FOR SALE,

AN ELEGANT TWO-STORY

HOUSE

Agreeably ſituated in the Town of SUFFOLK,

With ſome other convenient HOUSES, and two acres of LAND which may be ſeen by applying to Mr. THOMAS GRANBERY of Suffolk.

BAKER & DORTON.

South Quay, January 1, 1789

YORK-TOWN, January 13 1789.

THE late General NELSON, of York, being deſirous of ſettling his affairs, but unable from his ill ſtate of health to go through this buſineſs, conveyed a very conſiderable landed eſtate to the ſubſcribers in truſt, for the payment of his debts All creditors are therefore requeſted to ſend in their claims, to Colonel William Nelſon, of York, and are aſſured that ſteps will be taken to execute this truſt as ſoon at poſſible. (t f.)

NATHANIEL BURWELL.
FRANCIS WILLIS, Sen.
WILLIAM NELSON, Jun.
THOMAS NELSON, Jun.

Juſt Publiſhed,

And for ſale by THOMAS NICOLSON, a few houſes above the courthouſe,

The Virginia Almanack,

For the Year of our Lord 1789,

Being the firſt after Leap year.

CONTAINING the Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipſes, Weather, Riſing and Setting of the Sun, Full and Change of the Moon, County and other Court days, Liſt of Public Officers, Weights of Gold Coin, and alſo a table for weighing of Gold, from 1 Grain to 64 Ounces, Roads from Richmond to the Sweet Springs, Directions for Gardening, throughout the year; Recipts, viz. for the Ague, for making a Gargle for the Sore Throat, for killing Rats, without danger of poiſoning any one, for curing Muſty Wine caſks, an infalliable remedy for a Scald Head, for the Itch, another remedy for the Sore Throat, a powder for the Worms.——A true ſtory of a Generous Cardinal, a maid ſervant who was unjuſtly executed at Paris, and afterwards reſtored to life, a ſingular hiſtory of a Peaſant of Syria, a ſtory of three Collegians, Tom, Dick, and Harry, and a number of Anecdotes.

County Court CLERKS, MERCHANTS, SHERIFFS, NAVAL OFFICERS, And others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE, *By the* PRINTER, *hereof, viz.*

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.	EXECUTIONS.
SUBPOENAS.	EXECUTORS BONDS.
WRITS.	ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ATTACHMENTS.	ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

EXECUTIONS BONDS, of four kinds.	APPEARANCE ditto.
	PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.	POWER or ATTORNEY'S.
NOTES of HAND.	SEAMAN's ARTICLES.
BILLS of EXCHANGE.	INTENTURES.
BILLS of LADING.	DUTY BONDS.
BILLS of SALE.	CLEARANCES.
DEEDS of TRUST.	PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,

Printed ſince the REVISED CODE, viz. for the years 1785 & 87.—*Alſo* M'MURRAY's MAP *of the* UNITED STATES.